

## Tagged Atoms

SOV/2638

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10-29-59

MAKSIMOV, S.P.; YEREMENKO, N.A.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.;  
BOTNEVA, T.I.; PANKINA, R.G.

Relation between the changes in the composition of casing-head  
gas and the increase of stratigraphic depth. Geol.nefti i gaza 3  
no.1:55-63 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut.

(Gas, Natural--Analysis)

Author: Bilibirich, G. M.  
 Section: Section of Analytical Chemistry of the TIKh Mendeleev  
 Congress on General and Applied Chemistry  
 Periodicals: Journal Analyticheskoy Khimii, 1959, Vol 14, No 4, pp 517-532  
 (Russian)

S27/75-14-4-30/10

INSTANT: Approximately 300 persons participated in the work or the Department of Analytical Chemistry among them representatives of various scientific research institutes, higher schools, and industrial enterprises in Russia, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Italy. Approximately 70 reports were heard. In his opening speech I. A. Danilev reported the achieved results and on modern problems of analytical chemistry. V. P. Tumanyan reported on the application of physico-chemical analysis in heterogeneous systems for the solution of a series of problems of analytical chemistry. V. J. Kuznetsov reported on modern data in the theory of organic reactions. A. L. Shabko showed at the example of halide and thiohalide complexes the correlation between the stability of complexes and the position of the corresponding central atoms in the periodic system. V. M. Shekhtman and I. A. Sushkevich lectured on the stability of oximates of Cu, Co, and Ni as depending on the structure of the uridine nucleotides. V. Z. Tolstaya lectured on the structure and characteristics of nucleotides of some compounds in the formation of complexes. The problem of the application of heteropolys in analytical chemistry was dealt with in the lectures of L. A. Matkina and N. A. Matkina, and L. A. Komenskaya. A large number of lectures dealt with the use of new organic reagents in analysis. A. F. Buzas and K. I. Kharlamov reported on the application of diaryl and diaryl substituted phosphoric acid for the separation of elements. A. A. Shchegoleva treated boron properties of new compounds. The lectures of J. L. Malakhov, G. G. Shatilova, and L. A. Komenskaya dealt with the photometric determination of fluorine derivatives. A. I. Chernichuk lectured on the use of differentiation in analytical chemistry. Several lectures dealt with the use of differential spectrophotometry. V. A. Shchegoleva and N. M. Stolzmann reported on the determination of barium using stoichiometry. V. A. Sazanovskiy and L. A. Matkina reported on new highly sensitive analytical methods using an ultraviolet microscope. Several lectures dealt with methodical and theoretical problems of spectrum analysis (G. I. Zhdanov and G. A. Shchegoleva), of spectrophotometry and perfection of flame photometry. Several lectures dealt with the determination of elements by polarimetry (G. I. Simeonov). Results in using flame electrodes and atomic absorption (Ya. P. Gorbachov) were discussed and Yu. N. Avakyan and V. V. Gorbachov reported on the use of atomic absorption spectrometry. The lecture of Yu. N. Gorbachov and V. V. Gorbachov treated the use of chromatography in the chemistry of organic compounds and possibilities of chromatographic separation of specific elements. The lecture of Yu. N. Gorbachov showed possibilities of predicting the exact position of elements based on the use of ion exchange in the ionization of organic substances in solutions. A. S. Ferdin and V. V. Gorbachov reported on the chromatographic separation of elements with no electrolyte in the ion exchangers. V. V. Gorbachov reported on adsorption of a series of ions on exchangers (Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva, Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva, and Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva) and on aqueous suspensions in the chromato-graphic proof of multi-valent cations in the liquids of the organism. G. I. Starshikov and associates treated the application of high polymers in chromatographic separations in the formation of chelates (V. A. Shchegoleva and G. I. Starshikov).

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Card 4/4

INSTANT: V. P. Tumanyan reported on the application of physico-chemical analysis in heterogeneous systems for the solution of a series of problems of analytical chemistry. V. J. Kuznetsov reported on modern data in the theory of organic reactions. A. L. Shabko showed at the example of halide and thiohalide complexes the correlation between the stability of complexes and the position of the corresponding central atoms in the periodic system. V. M. Shekhtman and I. A. Sushkevich lectured on the stability of oximates of Cu, Co, and Ni as depending on the structure of the uridine nucleotides. V. Z. Tolstaya lectured on the structure and characteristics of nucleotides of some compounds in the formation of complexes. The problem of the application of heteropolys in analytical chemistry was dealt with in the lectures of L. A. Matkina and N. A. Matkina, and L. A. Komenskaya. A large number of lectures dealt with the use of new organic reagents in analysis. A. F. Buzas and K. I. Kharlamov reported on the application of diaryl and diaryl substituted phosphoric acid for the separation of elements. A. A. Shchegoleva treated boron properties of new compounds. The lectures of J. L. Malakhov, G. G. Shatilova, and L. A. Komenskaya dealt with the photometric determination of fluorine derivatives. A. I. Chernichuk lectured on the use of differentiation in analytical chemistry. Several lectures dealt with the use of differential spectrophotometry. V. A. Shchegoleva and N. M. Stolzmann reported on the determination of barium using stoichiometry. V. A. Sazanovskiy and L. A. Matkina reported on new highly sensitive analytical methods using an ultraviolet microscope. Several lectures dealt with methodical and theoretical problems of spectrum analysis (G. I. Zhdanov and G. A. Shchegoleva), of spectrophotometry and perfection of flame photometry. Several lectures dealt with the determination of elements by polarimetry (G. I. Simeonov). Results in using flame electrodes and atomic absorption (Ya. P. Gorbachov) were discussed and Yu. N. Avakyan and V. V. Gorbachov reported on the use of atomic absorption spectrometry. The lecture of Yu. N. Gorbachov and V. V. Gorbachov treated the use of chromatography in the chemistry of organic compounds and possibilities of chromatographic separation of specific elements. The lecture of Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva showed possibilities of predicting the exact position of elements based on the use of ion exchange in the ionization of organic substances in solutions. A. S. Ferdin and V. V. Gorbachov reported on the chromatographic separation of elements with no electrolyte in the ion exchangers (Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva, Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva, and Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva) and on aqueous suspensions in the chromato-graphic proof of multi-valent cations in the liquids of the organism. G. I. Starshikov and associates treated the application of high polymers in chromatographic separations in the formation of chelates (V. A. Shchegoleva and G. I. Starshikov).

Card 1/4

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INSTANT: V. P. Tumanyan reported on the application of physico-chemical analysis in heterogeneous systems for the solution of a series of problems of analytical chemistry. V. J. Kuznetsov reported on modern data in the theory of organic reactions. A. L. Shabko showed at the example of halide and thiohalide complexes the correlation between the stability of complexes and the position of the corresponding central atoms in the periodic system. V. M. Shekhtman and I. A. Sushkevich lectured on the stability of oximates of Cu, Co, and Ni as depending on the structure of the uridine nucleotides. V. Z. Tolstaya lectured on the structure and characteristics of nucleotides of some compounds in the formation of complexes. The problem of the application of heteropolys in analytical chemistry was dealt with in the lectures of L. A. Matkina and N. A. Matkina, and L. A. Komenskaya. A large number of lectures dealt with the use of new organic reagents in analysis. A. F. Buzas and K. I. Kharlamov reported on the application of diaryl and diaryl substituted phosphoric acid for the separation of elements. A. A. Shchegoleva treated boron properties of new compounds. The lectures of J. L. Malakhov, G. G. Shatilova, and L. A. Komenskaya dealt with the photometric determination of fluorine derivatives. A. I. Chernichuk lectured on the use of differentiation in analytical chemistry. Several lectures dealt with the use of differential spectrophotometry. V. A. Shchegoleva and N. M. Stolzmann reported on the determination of barium using stoichiometry. V. A. Sazanovskiy and L. A. Matkina reported on new highly sensitive analytical methods using an ultraviolet microscope. Several lectures dealt with methodical and theoretical problems of spectrum analysis (G. I. Zhdanov and G. A. Shchegoleva), of spectrophotometry and perfection of flame photometry. Several lectures dealt with the determination of elements by polarimetry (G. I. Simeonov). Results in using flame electrodes and atomic absorption (Ya. P. Gorbachov) were discussed and Yu. N. Avakyan and V. V. Gorbachov reported on the use of atomic absorption spectrometry. The lecture of Yu. N. Gorbachov and V. V. Gorbachov treated the use of chromatography in the chemistry of organic compounds and possibilities of chromatographic separation of specific elements. The lecture of Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva showed possibilities of predicting the exact position of elements based on the use of ion exchange in the ionization of organic substances in solutions. A. S. Ferdin and V. V. Gorbachov reported on the chromatographic separation of elements with no electrolyte in the ion exchangers (Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva, Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva, and Yu. N. G. Shchegoleva) and on aqueous suspensions in the chromato-graphic proof of multi-valent cations in the liquids of the organism. G. I. Starshikov and associates treated the application of high polymers in chromatographic separations in the formation of chelates (V. A. Shchegoleva and G. I. Starshikov).

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.

GRIGORYAN  
POLYAKOV, A.G.; MELIKOVTAN, V.A.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.

Determination of the thermodynamic characteristics of the components in alloys of Fe-C and Fe-Mo.

report submitted for the 5th Physical-Chemical Conference on Steel Production.

I.. CSCOW - 30 JUN 1968

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8017 / 2446

विजयनाथ दास

**RECENT PROBLEMS IN THE STRENGTH OF SOLIDS** (see Problem 1959). 366 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

**Editorial Board:** V. I. Averyanov, Tsch. Ed.; B. S. Pivnenko, Tsch. Ed.; A. P. Il'yaev, Tsch. Ed.; Academician G. V. Kurchatov, Academy of Sciences; N. S. Shchepetov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; N. P. Kostylev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Yu. P. Vlasov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor (Engg. Sci., Engg. Ed.) L. A. Ustinov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor V. A. Savchenko, Doctor of Technical and Mathematical Sciences; V. V. Dzhepova, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Yu. N. Petrenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professors: N. N. Iurov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; T. N. Pechinkina, Doctor of Technical Sciences (Physics Engg. Sci.).

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USSR, Leningrad).  
Soviet  
systems.

卷之三

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE: PART A-1

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SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEINISCHE LITERATUR 33

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Leningrad-Saint-Petersburg Academy of Sciences

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are still there, and the author has been most generous in his treatment of them.

REFUGES, SURVEYORS, COLONISTS, AND INVESTIGATORS

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THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5"**

The first prize of 10,000 roubles(imeni D. K. Chernov) was awarded to the following team: Professor S. Z. Bokshteyn, Engineer T. I. Gudkova, Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor A. A. Zhukhovitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor S. T. Kishkin and Engineer L. M. Moroz for the paper "Investigation of the diffusion and the distribution of components in a real metal by means of radioactive tracers". The work described in this paper represents experimental and theoretical work of fundamental importance on diffusion in alloys as a function of the structure of the metal and the stress field caused by external action. A brief summary is given of this paper and it is stated that it is not only of major theoretical importance but also of practical interest, particularly from the point of view of the problem of high temperature strength.

Results of the 1958 Competition for Obtaining imeni D. K. Chernov and imeni N. A. Minkevich Prizes, Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1959, No. 6, pp 62-64.

5(0)

SOV/63-4-2-11/39

AUTHORS: Zhukhovitskiy, A.A., Professor, Turkel'taub, N.M., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE: Chromatographic Methods and Devices for the Analysis of Gases

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2,  
pp 207-215 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chromatography is a simple and fast method for a continuous analysis of complex gas mixtures which are used as industrial raw materials. It has been developed by M.S. Tsvet in 1903 [Ref 5]. Mixtures with similar boiling points and azeotropic mixtures can be analyzed by this method. In adsorption chromatography a stream of carrier gas moves through a column with adsorbent which separates the components by their different rate of movement. The gas-liquid distribution chromatography uses the solubility of non-volatile liquids on a solid carrier for differentiation. These carriers may be silicagel, kieselguhr, etc. The thermodynamic method combines the frontal analysis with the action of the moving temperature field. The curvilinearity of adsorption isotherms may be eliminated by adding small quantities of water or various solvents to the adsorbent [Ref 20, 21]. The solvent film

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30V/63-4-2-11/39

**Chromatographic Methods and Devices for the Analysis of Gases**

should be thin so that the sorption rate, which determines the rate of inner diffusion, will be high. Hydrogen, carbon dioxide, helium, argon, etc, are used as carrier gases. The composition of the mixture can be determined by measuring the area covered by the output curve or by measuring the height of the peaks. Several foreign chromatographic apparatuses are mentioned. In the USSR the chromatographs KHT-2 and KHT-3 [Ref 37] are produced. The first is used for the automatic analysis of multi-component gas mixtures. The second (Figure 6) combines gas-liquid, distribution and adsorption chromatography with chromathermography. Both devices operate periodically. For continuous operation a chromathermograph has been developed [Ref 36] (Figure 8). The relative error of the described apparatuses is 2-5%.

There are 4 graphs, 4 diagrams, and 37 references, 20 of which are Soviet, 15 English, 1 German and 1 Czechoslovak.

Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 17 (USSR) SOV/137-59-1-114

AUTHORS: Zhuravlev, V. K., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.

TITLE: On the Theory of Metalloid Solutions in Metals (K teorii rastvorov metalloidov v metallakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1958, Vol 38, pp 226-244

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the thermodynamic activity of S in the systems Fe-S, Fe-C-S, Fe-Si-S, and Fe-P-S by determining the passing of  $S^{35}$  from the liquid melt into an adjoining refractory  $ZrO_2$  cylinder. The dependence of  $\gamma_S$  on the S, C, Si, and P content of the melts and on the temperature in the  $1550 - 1675^\circ C$  range was established. On the basis of the experimental findings  $\Delta H$ ,  $\Delta F$ , and  $\Delta S$  of sulfur were calculated in the above systems. The cause of the increase of  $\Delta H$  is explained by the fact that C, Si, and P change the interaction energy of S and Fe owing to a change in short-range order. A great increase in  $\Delta S$  is attributed to a change in the entropy of the oscillations. Assuming that in the case of a liquid solution the element dissolved forms both interstitial and substitution solutions the following formula was developed for the thermodynamic

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## On the Theory of Metalloid Solutions in Metals

SOV/137-59-1-114

activity:

$$a_2' = \frac{N_2(Z+\omega)}{N_1(Z+\omega)-N_2} \left( 1 - \frac{N_1 N_2 \omega}{[N_1(Z+\omega) - N_2]^2 + 2N_1 N_2 \omega} \right),$$

where  $N_1$  is the molecular portion of the solvent,  $N_2$  is the molecular portion of the solute,  $Z$  is the number of places in the interstitial solution per atom of solvent,  $\omega = p/q$ ,  $p$  is the a-priori probability of the solute atom occupying a node in the lattice,  $q$  is the a-priori probability of it occupying an interstitial place. A similar equation was developed for a three-component system. The equations obtained agree well with experimental data of various authors.

N. V.

Card 2/2

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik; STERLIGOV, O.D.;  
TURKEL' TAUB, N.M.

Chromatographic analysis of mixtures of C<sub>5</sub> hydrocarbons. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 123 no.6:1037-1040 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
1 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut.

(Hydrocarbons)  
(Chromatographic analysis)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, Aleksandr Abramovich, prof., doktor khim.nauk; KIPNIS, S.Ye.,  
red.; KADER, Ya.M., red.izd-va; MHDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Tagged atoms] Mekhnye atomy. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.  
SSSR, 1959. 111 p.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Radioactive tracers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5"

DATSKOVICH, A.A.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.

Sorption and thermal apparatus for the analysis of gas mixtures. Zav.  
lab. 25 no.2:210-212 '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Gases--Analysis)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; KRYUKOV, S.N.; SOLDATOV, Ye.A.

Nonisothermal method of determining the characteristics of diffusion.  
Zav. lab. 24 no. 9:1071-1074 '58.  
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali imeni I.V. Stalina.  
(Diffusion)

KRYUKOV, S.N.; BOKSHTEYN, B.S.; DEGAL'TSEVA, T.I.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.

Analysis of complex systems by the method of reflected  $\beta$ -radiation.  
Zav.lab. 24 no.11:1305-1308 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali imeni I.V.Stalina.  
(Metals--Analysis) (Beta rays)

VAGIN, Ye.V.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.

Theory of thermal-adsorptive separation [with summary in English].  
Zhur.fiz.khim. 32 no.10:2362-2373 O '58.  
(MIRA 11:12)

I. Institut kislorodnogo mashinstroyeniya.  
(Gases--Adsorption)

5(3)

AUTHORS: Datskevich, A. A., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A., Turkel'taub, N. M. SOV/32-25-2-40/78

TITLE: Apparatus and Technical Equipment for Laboratory Work (Pribory i tekhnika laboratornoy raboty). Sorption-Thermal Apparatus for the Analysis of Gas Mixtures (Sorbsionno-termicheskiye pribory dlya analiza gazovykh smesey)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2,  
pp 210 - 212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of stationary chromatothermography (CTG) permits the thermal enrichment to take place simultaneously with a breadthwise enrichment, since the adsorption zones tend to gradually be compressed. These localized zones make it possible to carry out automatically both a quantitative and qualitative analysis. A thermodynamical apparatus KhT-2 has been designed which permits analyses by three methods: stationary (CTG) with continuous or intermittent gas supply, and non-stationary (CTG). It is possible to analyze multi-component gas mixtures of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons and their isomers through C<sub>6</sub> as well as low-boiling

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Apparatus and Technical Equipment for Laboratory Work. Sov/32-25-2-40/78  
Sorption-Thermal Apparatus for the Analysis of Gas Mixtures

gases. The taking of samples and pressure are automatically controlled by a timer and pressure regulator, and the component quantities contained in the mixture are recorded by an electron potentiometer EPP-09. The apparatus (Fig 1) consists of a separating column with a dosing unit, gas analyzer, and a stand for the recording instruments and control panels. Silica gel or aluminum oxide are used as sorbents, the gas carrier is purified air. A diagram of the analysis of an ethane-ethylene-propene-propylene-isobutane-butane mixture is given (Fig 2). The apparatus KhT-3 has been designed to afford more flexibility in the analyses. It is based on combined use of distribution and adsorption chromatography and (CTG). It was designed on the principle of the separation and analysis setup of the universal chromatograph VMIGNI (Ref)(Fig 3). A model of this setup (without an automatic arrangement) was tested simultaneously with the KhT-2 apparatus in the gas-logging in the Saratov area and at the Moskovskiy neftyanoy pererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Moscow Petroleum Refining Plant). There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Sotskov, A. D., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A. SOV/163-58-1-33/53

TITLE: On the Hydrodynamic Course in Phase Transformations (O hidro-dinamicheskem techenii pri fazovykh prevrashcheniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshyey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 182-187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In special investigations the displacement rate between the boundary layer of saturated and unsaturated phases of the systems Ag-Cu, Fe-Cu and Fe-Sn could be determined. The results obtained show that the displacement of this boundary is a consequence of diffusion.

The dependence of the displacement between the phases at the time of solidification in the systems Cu-( $\alpha+\beta$ ), Ag-( $\alpha+\beta$ ), Fe-( $\alpha+Fe_2Sn$ ) and Cu-( $\epsilon+\gamma$ ) was graphically represented.

In the heterogeneous transformation hydrodynamic processes occur in which the insoluble impurities move towards the boundary layer of the crystals. In the system Cu-Fe the rate of impurification increases according to the increase in the  $\epsilon$ -phase. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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On the Hydrodynamic Course in Phase Transformations

SOV/163-58-1-33/53

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Zhukhovitskiy, A. A., Sotskov, A. D. SOV/163-58-1-39/53

TITLE: On the Use of Radioactive Indicators in Investigating Reactive Diffusion (O primenenii radioaktivnykh indikatorov pri izuchenii reaktivnoy diffuzii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 211-217 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigating the reactive diffusion by means of radioactive indicators makes it possible to determine important characteristics in the process of reactive diffusion, especially the increase rate as well as the disappearance of a new phase in the alloys.

The diffusion coefficient was determined by the following equation:

$$D = \frac{ml^2}{\pi^2},$$

where l denotes the thickness of the metal platelet investigated, m the tangent of the angle of inclination in the coordinates

$\ln \frac{J_1 - J_2}{J_1 + J_2} = \tau$ ,  $J_1$  the radiation intensity of the one side

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SOV/163-58-1-39/53  
On the Use of Radioactive Indicators in Investigating Reactive Diffusion

of the platelet, and  $J_2$  the radiation intensity of the other side of the platelet;  $\tau$  denotes the diffusion period. The experiments were carried out in the system Ag-Cu at temperatures of 700, 725, 750, 800 and 850°, as well as in the system Fe-Cu at temperatures of 925, 1000 and 1050°. Iron and silver isotopes were used as radioactive indicators. The diffusion coefficient was calculated from the kinetic curves, and agrees with the data in publications. The beginning of the diffusion process in the alloys themselves, especially the  $\beta$ -phase, was investigated in the system Fe-Cu. The diffusion coefficient was calculated in the system Ag-Cu at temperatures of 750 to 800°. By this method the phase transformation rate can be determined conveniently and most accurately (to 0,01  $\mu$ ). There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1957

18(7)

AUTHORS: Bokshteyn, S. Z., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A., SOV/163-58-4-26/47  
Kishkin, S. T., -Mal'tsev, E. R.

TITLE: Influence of the Phase Conversion on the Speed of  
Autodiffusion (Vliyanie fazovykh prevrashcheniy na  
skorost' samodiffuzii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysashchey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4,  
pp 158-161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of eutectoid conversion in steel on the speed  
of autodiffusion in iron is explained. Besides, some  
experiments were made to measure the effect of polymorphic  
conversion  $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \gamma$  on the speed of autodiffusion. The influence  
of eutectoid conversion (austenite-perlite) in steel U8  
(0.78 % C) on the speed of autodiffusion in iron was  
investigated. For determining the diffusion parameters, the  
usual variant of the absorption method (Ref 2) was used.  
The diffusion factor was calculated according to the theory  
(Ref 3). It is shown that the eutectoid conversion increases  
considerably the average mobility of the atoms in the lattice.  
In examining the influence of the polymorphic  $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \gamma$ -conversion  
on the autodiffusion of iron (0.059 % C), one of the variants

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Influence of the Phase Conversion on the Speed of Autodiffusion

SOV/163-58-4-26/47

of the absorption method, the so-called "method of the thin layer" (quotation marks in the Russian original) (Ref 2) was used for determining the factors of autodiffusion in iron. The data obtained show that the autodiffusion of iron in cyclic annealing, when the  $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \gamma$ -conversion is imposed on the diffusion process, proceeds at about the same speed as the autodiffusion of  $\alpha$ -iron in isothermal annealing at 880°. Thus, the polymorphic conversion does not change the speed of autodiffusion, in contrast to the eutectoid conversion. The formation of the new phase and the corresponding lattice reconstruction may lead to an increase of mobility of the iron atoms on account of a number of causes mentioned here. The polymorphic  $\alpha \rightleftharpoons \gamma$ -conversion has apparently no noticeable influence on the elementary act of autodiffusion of iron. Thus, the two processes may be regarded independent of each other. This result can be explained by supposing that - in the case of substituting a crystalline iron atom packing by another - the atoms do not shift by great distances but only by distances smaller than the interatomic distance. In contrast with the polymorphic conversion, the eutectoid conversion in

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Influence of the Phase Conversion on the Speed of  
Autodiffusion

SOV/163-58-4-26/47

steel increases the speed of autodiffusion of the iron  
considerably (by one order of magnitude). There are  
1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i VIAM (Moscow Steel Institute  
and VIAM)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1958

Card 3/3

GRIGORYAN, V.A. (Moskva); ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A. (Moskva); MINAYEV, Yu.A.  
(Moskva)

Oxidation of the sulfur contained in slag by gaseous phase oxygen.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.1:61-66 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

SOV/32-24-9-15/53

Zhukhovitskiy, A. A., Kryukov, S. N., Soldatov, Ye. A.

## AUTHORS:

A Non-Isothermal Method for the Determination of Diffusion Properties (Neizotermicheskiy metod opredeleniya diffuzionnykh kharakteristik)

## PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1071-1074 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

If the determinations mentioned in the title are carried out by the isothermal method, a larger number of measurements is involved, and temperatures must be maintained strictly constant (by means of a thermostat). In non-isothermal measurements, these disadvantages can be avoided, and several processes can be observed. A description is given of the method mentioned in the title, as well as of a simple device (a line drawing of which is given) for non-isothermal annealing. After the solving of mathematical equations, it is stated that the method of thin layers had to be modified. From the description of the device and the technique employed it is apparent that the method was tested by the self-diffusion of silver, using the Ag<sup>110</sup> isotope. Amongst others, a graphic method is suggested in the derivation of the calculation equations. All the results obtained are

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A Non-Isothermal Method for the Determination of Diffusion Properties  
SOV/32-24-9-15/53

given close to those in the literature, as, for example, those  
obtained by Johnson (Dzhonson) (Ref 3).  
There are 3 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali im. I. V. Stalina (Moscow Steel  
Institute imeni I. V. Stalin)

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHORS: Vagin, Ye. V., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A. SOV/76-32-10-20/39

TITLE: The Theory of Thermo-Adsorption Separation (Teoriya adsorbsionno-termicheskogo razdeleniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 10,  
pp 2362-2373 (USsr)ABSTRACT: The investigations by Wirth (Virt) (Ref 1) and the proposal by Yanovskiy (Ref 2) in connection with the theory of the displacement analysis according to Tiselius (Tizelius)(Ref 3) are rather similar. In the present paper the main foundations of the general theory of the thermo-adsorption separation are given and the dynamics of the process are presented. The relation between the temperature area and the distribution of the substance is determined by the equation of the isobars. For a linear adsorption isotherm  $a=Ae^{Q/RT}$ . Under the assumption that the adsorption velocity is infinitely high and longitudinal diffusion is not present equations were obtained which characterize the asymptotic distribution. In an asymptotic

Card 1/3

The Theory of Thermo-Adsorption Separation

SOV/76-32-10-2a/39

distribution with linear adsorption isothermal lines the component will be distributed in the zone of the high temperature with the highest adsorption coefficient. The law of distribution of the adsorbed amount of substance is determined by the adsorption isobar as it is assumed that the pressure is constant at all points of the layer. A sufficiently long layer must effect an asymptotic distribution of the components in various temperature zones according to the adsorption capacity of the component. According to the Langmuir (Lengmyur) equation the components can not exist in an asymptotic distribution, but separate and are distributed over different temperature zones. An equation is given for the determination of each component. The authors conclude from the assumption that a longitudinal diffusion is not present that the pressure constancy in each cross section of the layer is secured by the pressure of one component. In real processes a temperature range characterizes the transition from one substance to the other, and not any definite temperature. The clear separation improves with an

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The Theory of Thermo-Adsorption Separation

307/76-32-1o-2o/39

increase in the difference of the adsorption properties of the gases to be separated, an increase in velocity of the temperature field, and a decrease of the general diffusion coefficient, as well as by an increase in the temperature gradient and a decrease in the temperature  $T_x$ . There are 5 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya (Institute for the Building of Oxygen Machinery)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1957

Card 3/3

5(3)  
AUTHORS:

Zhukhovitskiy, A. A., Kazanskiy, B. A., Sov/20-123-6-22/50  
Academician, Sterligov, O. D. Turkel'taub, N. M.

TITLE:

Chromatographic Analysis of C<sub>5</sub> Hydrocarbon Mixtures (Khromato-  
graficheskiy analiz smesey uglevodorodov sostava C<sub>5</sub>)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 6,  
pp 1037 - 1040 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the present paper is the elaboration of a quick and sufficiently simple method of the quantitative analysis of isopentane-isoprene-isoamylene mixtures. Such mixtures are formed on dehydrogenation of isopentane. Such isoamylenes and isoprene. Their analysis was complicated and required much time (Refs 1-4). The authors successfully used a combination of two chromatographic methods: the partition chromatography of two hydrocarbons and on their artificial "chromathermograph" (Ref 6). The methods were worked out on pure individual hydrocarbons and on their artificial "chromathermograph" was used for the analysis (Ref 7). Aluminim oxide and diatomite impregnated with dibutyl-phthalate

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Chromatographic Analysis of C<sub>5</sub> Hydrocarbon Mixtures SOV/2o-123-6-22/50

(25% by weight) served as sorbents. The readings on the apparatus were automatically recorded by the potentiometer EPP-09. The results of the experiments with the cooperation of A. N. Karymova and P. S. Pavlova) are given in tables 1 and 2. Figure 1a shows the separation of a complex artificial mixture Nr 18 of C<sub>5</sub>-hydrocarbons. The chromatogram shows a distinct separation of all hydrocarbons except isopentane and 3-methylbutene-1. This binary mixture was separated with respect to aluminum oxide using "chromathermography" (Fig 2). The results were of satisfactory accuracy. The deciphering of the initial curve is of considerable importance in analyses of this type. Various methods are used for this purpose (Refs 8,9). There are cases of an incomplete separation of the components of the mixture. A method of calculation for the solution of this question(Ref 11) is suggested. Figures 1a and 1b show the application of "chromatography" to the investigation of the dehydrogenation products of isopentane. The mentioned universal apparatus can also be used for the determination of the purity of hydrocarbons.

Card 2/3

Chromatographic Analysis of C<sub>5</sub> Hydrocarbon Mixtures

SOV/20-123-6-22/50

There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references, 10 of which  
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii  
nauk SSSR ( Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskij,  
Academy of Sciences USSR) Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (All-Union Scientific  
Research Institute for Geological Prospecting of Petroleum)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1958

Card 3/3

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; SHLYAKHOV, A.F.

Preparing dilute gas mixtures for chromatographic investigations.  
Neftekhimia 4 no.4:645-649 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geofiziki  
i geokhimii.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5

REBINDER, P.A.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; CHMUTOV, K.V.

N.M.Turkel'taub, 1915-1965; an obituary. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.7:1804  
(MIRA 18:8)  
JL '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5"

L 7006-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c)  
ACC NR: AP5026805

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0088/0088

INVENTOR: Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.; Turkel'taub, N. M.; Fesenko, Ye. P.; Shevchenko, N. P.

ORG: none

23  
B

TITLE: An ionization detector. Class 42, No. 174427

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: ionization counter, radiation instrument, 19

ABSTRACT: This Inventor's Certificate introduces an ionization counter which contains a housing, an ion source, e.g. a hydrogen torch, electrodes and pipes for the gas. The measurement circuit is simplified by making the electrodes from different materials, e.g. zinc and copper, to form a galvanic cell.

SUB CODE: NP/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.074.2

0901 1767

L 7006-66  
ACC NR: AP5026805

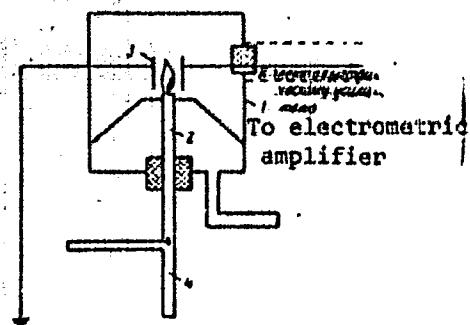


Fig. 1. 1 - housing; 2 - ionization source (hydrogen flame); 3 - electrodes; 4 - gas pipes.

DW  
Card 2/2

BRONFIN, M.B.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; MARICHEV, V.A.

Effect of oxide films on sublimation kinetics. Fiz. tver. tela 7  
no. 9:2603-2606 S '65. (MTR 18:70)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; SAZONOV, M.L.; SHLYAKHOB, A.F.; KARYMOVA, A.I.

Development chromatography without a gas carrier. Zav. lab. 31  
(MIRA 18:10)  
no. 9:1048-1052 '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5"

BAYKOV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; HELENKO, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
BELKOV, S.F., inzh.; BELYANCHIKOV, M.P., inzh.; BERNSHTEYN,  
I.L., inzh.; BOGORODITSKIY, D.D., inzh.; BOLONOVA, Ye.V.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; BROZGOL', I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
VLADIMIROV, V.B., inzh.; VOLKOV, P.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
GERASIMOVA, N.N., inzh.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.F., inzh.;  
KABANOV, M.F., inzh.; KATEVTSEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
KOLGENKOV, I.V., inzh.; KONDRA'T'IEV, I.M., inzh.;  
KUZNETSOV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; L'VOV, D.S., kand.  
tekhn. nauk; LYSENKO, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAROV,  
L.M., inzh.; CLEYNIK, N.D., inzh.; RABINER, Ye.G., inzh.;  
ROZHDESTVENSKIY, Yu.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAKHON'KO, I.M.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; SIDOROV, P.N., inzh.; SPITSYN, N.A., prof.,  
doktor tekhn. nauk; SPRISHEVSKIY, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
CHIRIKOV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEYN, A.S., kand. tekhn.  
nauk; NIHERG, N.Ya., nauchnyy red.; BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh.,  
red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Antifriction bearings; manual] Podshipniki kacheniiia; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-stroit. lit-ry, 1961. 828 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Bearings (Machinery))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5

MURAVKINA, F.O., Economist, ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.F., 4nzh.

Role of the ~~man~~ economic adviser in a machinery plant. Vest.mashinostr.  
(MIRA 17'2)  
43 no.11:86-87 N° 63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5"

USSR/ Miscellaneous

Card 1/1 : Pub. 128 - 12/31

Author(s) : Palagin, A. A.

Title : Speeding-up the adaptation of automatic equipment

Periodical : Vest. mash. 10, 55 - 56, Oct 54

Abstract : The editorial gives some information concerning the evaluation of A. F. Zhukovitskiy's article, "Speeding-up the Adaptation of Automatic Equipment", by the Technical Board of the Scientific-Investigational Institute of the Central Statistical Services.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

~~ZARUBERGENOV~~ USSR/Miscellaneous - Production equipment

Card 1/1      Pub. 128 - 8/25

Authors : Koshkin, L. N.

Title : Comments on A. F. Zhukhovitskiy's article

Periodical : Vest. mash. 1, 49-51, Jan 1955

Abstract : A review is presented of A. F. Zhukhovitskiy's article entitled "Problems of Increasing the Introduction of Automatic Equipment", published in "Vest. mash." N. 7, 1954, concerning automation of the automation and mechanization of industrial production at construction plants and the technical and economic aspects of processes on labor productivity and efficiency. (Soviet)

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

## USSR/Engineering - Machine tools

Card : 1/1 Pub. 128 - 8/32

Authors : Zhukhovitskiy, A. F.

Title : Increasing the introduction of automatic equipment

Periodical : Vest. mash. 34/7, 23 - 30, July 1954

Abstract : General information is given on studies conducted by the automotive and machine construction factories, pertaining to the automatization and mechanization of industrial production. The article reveals that, various automotive and machine plants, namely, SKA, TGAZ, GAZ, and ZIS, have mechanized their production lines. As a result of this mechanization, the number of employees was cut by 30 - 50%, machinery by 50%, and the productivity per worker was increased by 300%. Illustrations.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.Y., inzhener.

Problem of speeding-up the introduction of automatic equipment.  
Vest.mash. 34 no.7:23-30 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)  
(Machine tools)

BAYBUROV, B.S. [author]; KERCHIKER, V.I.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.F. [reviewers].

"Instruments and automatic machines for statistical analysis and control of production in machine building." B.S.Baiburov. Reviewed by V.I. Kerchiker, A.F.Zhukhovitskii. Avt.trakt.prom. no.9:32-3 of cover. S '53.  
(MLRA 6:9)

1. Ministerstvo mashinostroyenii (for Kerchiker and Zhukhovitskiy).  
(Machinery industry) (Baiburov, B.S.)

ZHUKOV, A.H. (Moskva)

Relationship between the elastic modulus and the coefficient  
of linear expansion, and the temperature of some metals. Izv.  
AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh. i mashinostr. no.4:173-175 Jl-Ag  
'59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR.  
(Metals--Testing)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.P.

[The organization of dispatching service in machine-building plants] Organizatsiya dispechershkoj sluzhby mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1948. 87 p. (MIRA 6:7)  
(Machinery industry)

ZHUKOVITSKIY, B. YA.

USSR/Electricity - Measurements  
Transmission Lines

JUL 51

"The Electromagnetic Effect of a Multiconductor Line With Consideration for Twisting of the Conductors," Prof K. M. Polivanov, Dr Tech Sci, Docent A. V. Netushil, Cand Tech Sci, B. Ya. Zhukovitskiy, Engr, Moscow Power Eng Inst[itute] Molotov

"Elektrichestvo" No 7, pp 28-33

Determines the amt by which the electromagnetic effect of high-current conductors upon surrounding elec circuits is decreased when the conductors are twisted. Found that twisting the conductors of a 3-phase line reduced considerably the interference caused but had little effect upon interference due to zero-sequence currents.

Submitted 9 Mar 51.

199T18

GUSEV, S.A., inzh.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZARIN, D.D.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV-SMOLENSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, A.I., inzh.;  
KOZIS, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORYTIN, A.A., inzh.; LASHKOV,  
F.P., inzh.; L'YOV, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MELESHKINA, L.P.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; NEKRASOVA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKULIN,  
N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLIVOV, V.A., kand.teknicheskikh  
nauk; RAZEVIG, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZANOV, G.M., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; RUMSHINSKIY, L.Z., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; SVISTOV, N.X.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; SIROTINSKIY, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV,  
M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TALITSKIY, A.V., prof.; TREMBACH, V.V.,  
inzh.; FEDOROV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.;  
PRYTKOV, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., glavnnyy  
red.; GOLOVAN, A.T., prof.; red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.;  
FEDOSEIEV, A.M., prof., red.; ANTIK, I.V., red.; SEVORTSOV, I.M.,  
tekhn.red.

[Handbook for electric engineering] Elektrotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1952. 640 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Frepodavateli Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta imeni V.M.  
Molotova (for all except Antik, Sivortsov).  
(Electric engineering)

KONSTANTINOV, V.I.; MANSUROV, N.N.; SIMONOV, A.F.; FEDOROV-KOROLEV, A.A.;  
ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor

[Collected problems in theoretical electrical engineering] Sbornik  
zadach po teoreticheskoi elektrotekhnike. Pod obshchey red. N.N.  
Mansurova. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953. 176 p. [Microfilm]  
(MLRA 7:10)  
(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New designs of high-frequency generators for industrial heating.  
Elektrичество no.2:89-91 F '54,  
(MLRA 7:2)  
(Electron tubes)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B. Ya.  
KULIKOVSKIY, A.A.; BERG, A.I., redaktor; DZHIGIT, I.S., redaktor;  
YELIN, O.G., redaktor; MOSHZHEVELOV, G.N., redaktor; SMIRNOV,  
A.D., redaktor; TARASOV, A.D., redaktor; TRAMM, B.P., redaktor;  
CHECHIK, P.O., redaktor; SHAMSHUR, V.I., redaktor; ZHUKHOVIT-  
SKIY, B. Ya., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskly redaktor

[Manual for the amateur radio operator] Spravochnik radioliubitelei. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1955. 256 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.222)  
(MLRA 8:9)

(Radio-Amateur's manuals)

ZEVEKE, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; IOHKIN, Petr Afanas'yevich; ZHUKHOVITSKIY  
B.Ya, redaktor; FEDIKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of electrical engineering] Osnovy elektrotekhniki,  
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1955. Part 1.[Principles of the  
circuit theory] Osnovy teorii tsipei. 1955. 215 p. (MLRA 8:8)  
(Electric circuits)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.YA.  
NETUSHIL, Anatoliy Vladimirovich; STRAKHOV, Sergey Vladimirovich;  
ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Principles of electrical engineering] Osnovy elektrotekhniki.  
v trekh chastiakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo Pt.2 [Circuits  
with lumped and distributed parameters] Tsipri s sozredoto-  
chennymi i raspredelennymi parametrami. 1955. 213 p. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Electric circuits)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya.

GUMELYA, Anton Nikolayevich; KIRILLOV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; LUSKINO-VICH, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., redaktor; DOBRY-NINA, A.Ya., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.Ia., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Supervisor of interurban telegraph and telephone communication lines] Nadzornostchik mezhdugorodnykh telegrafno-telefonnykh linii sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1955. 263 p.  
(Telephone lines) (Telegraph lines)

KASATKIN, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; PEREKALIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich;  
ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., redaktor; SOKHRANSKIY, S.T., redaktor;  
VORONIN, K.P., vukhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric engineering] Elektrotehnika. Izd. 6-e, заново перер.  
Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1955. 376 p. (MLRA 9:2)  
(Electric engineering)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Constant of quadripole transmission. Trudy MEI no.18:22-26 '56.  
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki.  
(Radio circuits)

NETUSHIL, Anatoliy Vladimirovich; POLIVANOV, Konstantin Mikhaylovich;  
ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Y., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskij  
redaktor

[Principles of electric engineering] Osnovy elektrotekhniki; v trekh  
chastiakh. Moskva, Gos. ener. izd-vo. Pt.3. [The theory of the  
electromagnetic field] Teoriia elektromagnitnogo polia. 1956. 190 p.  
(Electromagnetic theory) (MLRA 10;2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5

MANSUROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; POPOV, Viktor Stepanovich; ZHUKHOVITSKIY,  
B.Ya., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Theoretical electric engineering] Teoreticheskaja elektrotehnika.  
Izd. 6-eo. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 592 p. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Electric engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5"

112-57-7-15872

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 290 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhukhovitskiy, B. Ya.

TITLE: Transfer Constant of a Fourpole  
(Postoyannaya peredach chetyrekhpolusnika)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 18, pp 22-27

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

TELESHEV, Boris Arkad'yevich; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., redaktor; IVANOV-SMOLENSKIY, A.V., redaktor; VOROB'EV, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric engineering] "Elektrotehnika. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo,  
1956. 496 p.  
(MIRA 9:12)  
(Electric engineering)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya.; PTUSHKIN, A.T.

Using high-frequency currents for the heat treatment of cocoa beans. Khleb. i kond. prom. l no.4:14-20 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.M. Molotova (for Zhukhovitskiy). 2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. (for Ptushkin).  
(Cocoa) (Induction heating)

ZHUKHOVITSKIV. B.Ya.

Analizing the performance of chokes in modulator circuits. Izv.vys.  
ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. no.4:474-479 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki  
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta.  
(Modulation (Electronics))

SOV/142-58-4-13/30

AUTHOR: Zhukhovitskiy, B.Ya.

TITLE: Analysis of Choke Operation in Modulator Circuit  
(Analiz raboty drosselya v skheme modulyatora)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekhnika,  
1958, Nr 4, pp 474-479 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the development of a current pulse  
in the transmission circuit of a series-type modulator,  
taking into account the hysteresis loop of the saturation  
chokes. It is shown that a second current pulse  
could possibly arise. Saturation chokes must so func-  
tion that when the first condenser is being charged to  
peak voltage, there is no charging of the second con-  
denser; when the first condenser is being discharged,  
the third condenser is not being charged and so on.  
The paper analyzes the work of a modulator, taking  
into account the hysteresis loop of the saturation  
choke. Two series of cases are examined: e.g. for  
current  $i(t_2) < i_0$  and for current  $i(t_2) > i_0$ . Formulae

Card 1/2

Analysis of Choke Operation in Modulator Circuits

SOV/142-58-4-13/30

are given to compute the work of the modulator, both taking into account and disregarding the hysteresis loop of the saturation choke. There are 4 circuit diagrams, 5 graphs and 1 non-Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta  
(Chair for the Theoretical Bases of Electrical Engineering, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1958

Card 2/2

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Peculiarities of generators for dielectric heating. Trudy MEI  
no.27:148-153 '58.  
(Electric generators) (Dielectric heating)

MANSUROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, POPOV, Viktor Stepanovich, ; ZHUKHOVITSKIY,  
B.Ya., kand. tehn. nauk, dots., red.; FRIDKIN, A.M., tehn. red.

[Theoretical electrical engineering] Teoreticheskaya elektrotehnika.  
Izd. 7. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 608 p. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Electric engineering)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B. Ya.

8(4); 9(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1995

Netushil, Anatoliy Vladimirovich, Boris Yakovlevich Zhukhovitskiy, Vsevolod Nikolayevich Kudin, and Yevgeniy Pavlovich Parini

Vysokochastotnyy nagrev dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov (High-frequency Heating of Dielectrics and Semiconductors) 2d ed., rev. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 479 p. Errata slip inserted. 11,000 copies printed.

Ed. (inside book): S. A. Avayev; Tech Ed.: G. I. Matveyev; Ed. (Title page): Anatoliy Vladimirovich Netushil.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientific workers dealing with electrothermics. It may also be used by senior students of vtuzes.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss problems of heating of various industrial materials in a high-frequency electric field. They describe the fields of application of dielectric heating and present fundamental physical laws which serve as the basis of calculation and design of equipment for heating materials in the electric field of a capacitor. Attention is given to measuring the parameters of

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materials in a high-frequency electric field. Some aspects of shielding industrial equipment to decrease interferences are discussed. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 were written by A. V. Netushil; Chapters, 8, 9, 10 by B. Ya. Zhukhovitskiy; Chapters 11, 12, and the Appendix by Ye. P. Parini; and Chapter 4 by V. N. Kudin. The discussion on checking the LGD-30 oscillator in Chapter 12 was written by Engineer A. A. Frumkin. The material for Chapter 1 was provided the authors by the following persons: G. T. Chesnokov, Chief Engineer of LZVU; Director of NII TVCh imeni V. P. Vologdin, M. A. Spitsyn, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Kh. E. Malkina of NIIShP, Candidate of Technical Sciences; K. A. Didebulidze of VIESKh, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Engineers V. M. Degtev of VEI, V. V. Ustinov of GPI, I. P. Sakharov of VNIIB, L. M. Koval'chuk of TsNIISK. The authors thank Professor A. V. Donskoy and Professor G. I. Skanavi for reviewing the manuscript. There are 256 references: 201 Soviet, 32 English, 17 German, 3 French, 2 Czech and, 1 Italian.

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8-26-59

MALOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., red.; ANTIK, I.V., red.; VESHEMEVSKIY, S.N., red.; KULEBAKIN, V.S., red.; SMIRNOV, A.D., red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.; STEPANI, Ye.P., red.; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., red.; TORONICH, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Remote control] Telemekhanika. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960.  
93 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.13)

(Remote control)

(MIRA 14:3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4628

Zvenigorodskiy, Iosif Solomonovich

Kanaly svyazi dlya telemekhaniki (Remote Control Communication Channels) Moscow,  
Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 151 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: B.Ya. Zhukhovitskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians who are concerned  
with problems of remote control and who design or operate remote-control devices  
and channels. It can also be used by students working with these problems.

COVERAGE: The author states that this book represents the first attempt to pre-  
sent in a systematic way the existing data on the properties of remote-control  
communication channels and the equipment used to form them. The apparatus are  
designed by the VNIIE (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric  
Power Engineering), the ORGRES (State Trust for the Organization and Efficiency  
of Electric Power Plants) of the Soyuzglavenergo (All-Union Main Power Ad-  
ministration), and by the TsIEM (Central Laboratory and Experimental Workshop  
of Electrical and Measuring Instruments) of the Mosenergo (Moscow Regional

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## Remote Control Communication Channels

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Power System Administration). The book presents the theoretical fundamentals of remote-control signal transmission along communication channels and contains essential information on communication circuits and channels and on the multiplexing equipment used for forming remote-control frequency channels along communication and electric transmission lines. The author acknowledges the assistance of Ya. L. Bykhovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and expresses his thanks to B.Ya. Zhukhovitskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who edited the book. There are 20 references, all Soviet.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK5101.Z9)

JP/rsm/gmp  
12-21-60

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S/142/60/003/002/005/022  
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Netushil, A.V., Burdak, N.M., Zhukhovitskiy, B.Ya.  
and Kudin, V.N.

TITLE: Design of Saturated Chokes for Modulator Circuits

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp 191-201

TEXT: The analysis of the modulator circuits based on saturated cores is usually based on an idealized magnetization curve (Ref. 1 and 2), which does not take into account the magnetizing current. A different approach is therefore adopted. It is assumed that the modulator considered is in the form shown in Fig. 2. The characteristic of the first saturated core in this system is represented by the curve shown in Fig. 16, while that of the second core is approximated by the curve shown in Fig. 1b. The difference in the two characteristics is due to the fact that the characteristic of the first core is shifted towards the righthand side by an amount  $I_n (W_n / W_1)$  due to the current  $I_n$  in the secondary winding  $W_n$ . In investigating the operation of the modulator of Fig. 2, it can be assumed that all the capacitances of the Card 1/4

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E192/F382

**Design of Saturated Chokes for Modulator Circuits**

system are fully discharged before the commencement of a new charging cycle. The voltage applied to the modulator is sinusoidal, i.e.,  $e = E \sin \omega_n t$ . Expressions for the voltage across  $C_1$  and the current and m flux of the first core are derived.

Similar expressions are found for the voltage across the second condenser and the current and flux of the second core. The shape of these parameters as a function of time is illustrated in Fig. 3. The current for the k-th core can be represented in the form shown in Fig. 4, where  $T_k$  represents the duration of a current pulse. The operation of the system can be regarded as linear during each of the intervals illustrated in Fig. 4. It is, however, necessary to determine the frequency dependence of the equivalent complex permeability of the cores for a given constant value of the magnetic permeability. It is assumed for this purpose that the core consists of a set of steel laminations having a width  $2a$ , a thickness  $2b_1$ , a permeability  $\mu$  and a conductivity  $\sigma$ ; the laminations are insulated from each other by a layer of dielectric having a permittivity  $\epsilon$  and a thickness  $2b_2$  (Fig. 5). The evaluation of the complex

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E192/E382**Design of Saturated Chokes for Modulator Circuits**

permeability of this system can be done on the basis of the results obtained by N.G. Katkov and K.M. Polivanov (Ref. 4); however, it is possible to simplify the formulae given by those authors. It is shown that the complex permeability is expressed by:

$$\mu_3 = \mu_{cp} \frac{\operatorname{th}[jk_f \sqrt{\mu_{cp}(1 + K_3)}]}{jk_f \sqrt{\mu_{cp}(1 + K_3)}} \quad (8)$$

where  $\mu_{cp}$  is the average value of the permeability

$$K_3 = b_1/b_2, \quad K_f = wa \sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon_0 \mu_0} \quad \text{and} \quad K_M = \frac{b_1}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon \epsilon_0}}$$

By means of Eq. (8), it is possible to determine  $\mu_3$  for various values of  $\mu$ ,  $K_3$ ,  $K_M$  and  $K_f$ . Examples of such characteristics are given in Figs. 6, 7. If the shape of the

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E192/E282

Design of Saturated Chokes for Modulator Circuits

current waveform in the winding of a core (Fig. 4) is known and if the frequency dependence of  $\mu_3$  is determined, it is possible to calculate the losses due to eddy currents. The energy lost in eddy currents during an aperiodic change due to a pulse is expressed by Eq. (10), where  $H(\omega)$  is the spectral density of the pulse. Eq. (10) is used to determine the eddy-current losses for the pulses of Fig. 4, which can be regarded as consisting of a combination of a sinusoidal and trapezoidal pulses. There are 10 figures and 10 references: 1 English and 9 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki  
Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta  
(Chair of Electrical Engineering Theory of  
Moscow Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Single-frequency deemphasis tuning of a wave trap. Elek. sta.32  
no. 5:75-76 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Electric filters)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064920003-5"

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